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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1959



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CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1959 - 1960

CHAIRMAN - Councillor Gerald Cockcroft J.P., C.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Councillor John Burke

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Ronald Barker

Councillor Wilfred Bardsley

Councillor Gerald Cockcroft J.P., C.C.

Councillor Cyril Fiddler

Councillor Matthias Filling

Councillor Harry Rothwell

Councillor Frank H. Sykes

Councillor Harold M. Turner M.B.E., J.P.

Councillor Ronald Whittaker

Councillor Eric Wild

Councillor Norman J. Wright

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

G. Robert Hinton

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health -

TERENCE P. O'GRADY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office,
"Tylon",
Middleton Road, Chadderton.

Senior Public Health Inspector -

ALAN H. KIRKMAN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. X (a.b.c.)

Additional Public Health Inspector -

JOSEPH W. RUSTIDGE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. X (a.b.)

Public Health Clerk
(Part-time)

MRS. L. CHADWICK

NOTES

- X (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Other Food Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1959

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1959.

The statistical details of the year's Public Health activities and happenings are set out and tabulated in the body of the report, in accordance with the Ministry of Health's instructions.

The population of 12,690 shows an increase of 170 over the 1958 figure. This figure is likely to increase with the rapid development of the district over the next few years.

The total births numbered 178, giving a birth rate (adjusted) of 14.6 compared with the national figure of 16.5. There were no maternal deaths and the four infant deaths, which occurred in the first week of life, give an infant mortality rate of 22.5.

Deaths in 1959 totalled 172, an increase of 3 on 1958, giving a death rate (adjusted) of 14.6 to compare with the figure for England and Wales of 11.6.

The number of cases of infectious diseases, 172, shows a reduction. The figure is largely made up of cases of measles and scarlet fever. One cause for concern is the thirteen new cases of tuberculosis; the position with this disease is being closely watched.

During the year I was informed of two cases of persons suffering from Undulant Fever. On investigation the milk supply was found to be infected with the Brucella organism and immediate steps were taken to have the milk heat treated until the affected cows were isolated. The problem of Brucellosis in cattle is a national one and, now that tuberculosis has been eradicated from herds, it is to be expected that a comprehensive scheme for the eradication of Brucella will be put in hand.

There was some slow down in the clearance of unfit houses during 1959 but at the end of the year the Council decided on a

further building programme so that our five year programme should be largely completed in 1960.

Again I would express my appreciation of the consideration and support given by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the help received from the Clerk of the Council and other officials and departments. I am, of course, specially indebted to the Senior Public Health Inspector and to the staff of the Health Department for their generous and ready co-operation at all times.

Yours sincerely,

T.P. O'GRADY

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

September, 1960.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Crompton covers some 2,865 acres located on the western slopes of the Pennines on the fringe of the South Lancashire Industrial Area, varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Milnrow, on the south and west by the Urban District of Royton, on the south by the County Borough of Oldham and on the east by the Urban District of Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land, whilst the industrial centre is devoted to cotton spinning and here the greater part of the population is housed.

The district is divided into four wards - North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

The district is well served by transport facilities - rail and bus services.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres).....	2,865
Population - (a) Census 1951	12,558
(b) Registrar-General's (Mid-year 1959)	12,690
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1959 (according to Rate Books)	4,623
Rateable Value.....	£178,514
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£716

		VITAL STATISTICS			
		M.	F.	Total	
Live Births	(Legitimate	93	82	175	
	(Illegitimate	1	2	3	
	Total	94	84	178	
Rate (crude) per 1,000 estimated population mid-1959.....					14.0
Rate (adjusted) (comparability factor 1.04).....					14.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.....					1.7
Stillbirths.....		1M...	1F.....		2
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.....					11.1
Total Live and Stillbirths.....					180
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)....		2M...	2F.....		4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total.....					22.5
Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate.....					22.9
Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate.....					Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births).....					22.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births).....					22.5
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)..<					33.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion).....					Nil
Number of deaths.....					Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.....					Nil
Deaths - total.....					172
Rate (crude) per 1,000 estimated population mid-1959.....					13.6
Rate (adjusted) (comparability factor 1.08).....					14.6

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

There were 172 deaths in 1959 giving a rate (adjusted) of 14.6 to compare with the national figure of 11.6. The chief causes of death were cancer, vascular lesions of the nervous system, heart and circulatory diseases. There were 25 deaths from all forms of cancer compared with 30 in 1958.

Table I shows the vital statistics for 1939 - 1959.

Tables II and III show the causes of death and also the quinquennial birth and death rate since 1934.

Infant deaths totalled 4, all occurring within the first week of life. There were no maternal deaths associated with child birth.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

There was less infectious disease in 1959 - 172 cases as compared with 1958 - 197 cases. Measles (116) and Scarlet Fever (34) accounted for most of the cases. Scarlet Fever continues to be mild in character.

With only one case of Whooping Cough notified the effect of the immunisation programme is readily seen.

Both cases of poliomyelitis notified during the year have recovered.

The offer of vaccination against this disease is now made to all persons up to 40 years of age and any person desirous of vaccination should apply to the family doctor or at the local school clinic.

There were 13 cases of Tuberculosis, 12 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary in 1959. Last year I was pleased to report no new cases of Tuberculosis but did remark that we could not expect this to happen every year.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

198 faeces samples were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Crompton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Telephone Number MAIN (Oldham) 6251/2).

The Assistant Divisional Medical Officer at High Street is Dr. R. Million (Telephone Number SHAW 7114).

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Two midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

Nurse N. Flynn, 3, Trent Road, Shaw. (SHAW 7268)
Nurse J. Harris, 26, Moor Street, Shaw. (SHAW 7802)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at The Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone Number SHAW 7114.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Two Health Visitors, Mrs. M.M. Ashworth and Mrs. B. Buckley are responsible for the Crompton district and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic. They are assisted by Mrs. P. O'Donnell, School Nurse.

Two welfare sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Clinic, High Street. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare Foods such as National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc. are now available at the Child Welfare Sessions.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery at Kershaw Street, Shaw, with a 50 place accommodation and there are also 3 nurseries attached to cotton mills, providing accommodation for 255 children.

Farrow House	-	98	children
Lilac Mill.....	-	70	"
Wye Mill.....	-	87	"
		<u>255</u>	"

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and one car are stationed at the Ambulance Station located at Moor Street. The Ambulance Service is under radio control from a Control Centre at Radcliffe (RAD. 3021).

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser, Miss P. Ogden, whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division. The major part of this service is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their own homes.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14. The Crompton nurse is Mrs. F. Knight residing at 396, Milnrow Road, Shaw. (SHAW 7730). Mr. C.S. Croasdale, 19, Garforth Street, Chadderton is the Male nurse for the area. There is also an Assistant nurse Mrs. V.E. Beal, 4, Dingle Avenue, Shaw. (SHAW 7877).

WELFARE SERVICE.

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council resident accommodation is provided for persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available in one of the four hostels within this Division. The statutory services including Home Nurse, Home Help, Health Visitor and Laundry Service combine with the voluntary bodies providing Meals on Wheels, Chiropody, Home visiting etc., in order to maintain old people happily in their own homes.

CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who, for one reason or another, are deprived of normal parental care is carried out by the Childrens Department of the Lancashire County Council at Enville House, Ashton. (ASHTON 2933)

MENTAL HEALTH.

Very effective liaison now exists between the Local Authority Mental Welfare Staff centred at the Divisional Health Office and the Local Hospital Consultant and Psychiatric Staff, whereby a system of care and after-care has recently been introduced. Much progress remains to be achieved but at least a start has been made in the right direction. Enquiries on any aspects of Mental Health and Welfare should be directed to the Divisional Health Office. (MAIN 6251/2).

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Facilities for general, medical, surgical and obstetrical treatment are available at the Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham and District General Hospital.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham and District General Hospital..... MAIN 8181
The District Infirmary, Ashton..... ASHTON 1611
The Municipal Clinic, 20, Baillie Street, Rochdale.. ROCHE DALE 47474

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham and District General Hospital provides facilities for examination and follow up of patients referred there by the General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, and acknowledgment is here made of the valuable help and co-operation received at all times from Dr. Parker, the Director and the members of his staff.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the Year 1959

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure that I submit the Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district and on the work of your public health inspectors for the year 1959.

Progress was maintained in the clearance of unfit houses during the year despite the slow down in the building of new houses.

The year saw the introduction of Standard Improvement Grants for houses. It is hoped that these new grants will be attractive to owners, especially of tenanted property, and thus bring the general body of housing in the district up to modern standards. So far this hope has not been realised, applications being in the main from owner occupiers. The time is approaching when the standard of fitness for houses will include reference to hot water supply, bathroom and inside water closets. Local authorities will then have power to enforce this standard in all houses.

In regard to atmospheric pollution progress in implementing the provisions of the Clean Air Act was maintained. The main landmarks were the confirmation, without objection, of the Council's first smoke control area and submission of the five year programme. Your inspectors have met with a good welcome from industrialists and householders who readily appreciate the need for cleaning the air. The extra administrative work in regard to smoke control has been managed but not without difficulty.

The warm summer of 1959 brought its problems in relation to refuse collection and disposal but these were overcome without undue nuisance. The decision in 1959 to hire from Milnrow Council a mechanical dozer/shovel for tip control should bring benefits to both Councils and is a further example of how the smaller local authorities can co-operate to give an efficient service.

It is a great pleasure to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their consideration during the year. Any report or proposal to the Committee always receives careful consideration, no officer could ask for more. Grateful thanks are also due to the Medical Officer of Health for his continued advice and encouragement, and to the Chief Officers for their co-operation.

No report would be complete without special thanks for the excellent work of Mr. Rustidge and Mrs. Chadwick. This is reflected in this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

ALAN H. KIRKMAN

Senior Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
S.W.

September, 1960.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1) WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supply. The district is well served with a sufficient and excellent supply of water in mains by the Oldham Corporation. This supply was maintained at all times during the long drought of 1959 when less fortunate water authorities had to take severe restrictive measures. Three samples were submitted, one for chemical analysis and two for bacteriological examination, all proved satisfactory.

Complaint was received, during the year, regarding the failure of aluminium kettles. After investigation it was presumed that the cause was "electrolytic" action. Small particles of copper from new piping acting as nuclei and together with the acidic character of the water setting up a "battery" action. Samples of water taken later showed neutrality and no further complaints were received.

Private Supply. Some 99 houses and farms in the district are served by wells and springs. Eight samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and proved satisfactory.

One supply serving a farm and four houses was approved as satisfactory by the Council and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This spring supply was to be connected up to the premises in lieu of the existing unsatisfactory shallow well.

2) SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Most of the district is sewered, the sewage being carried for treatment to the New Hey and Low Crompton Works.

The number of pail closets in the district was reduced to 100 during the year due to the closing and demolition of houses served by nine pails. The regular weekly collection of these pail closets was maintained. The Council have decided to purchase a gully emptying machine with a suitable night soil attachment to make this collection in a more hygienic manner. Delivery of the machine is due early in 1960.

3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mersey Rivers Board is the controlling authority for the streams in the district. Complaints of obstruction to the flow of the River Beal were passed on to the Surveyor and received prompt attention.

4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection. Refuse was collected from 4,899 dustbins at 4,623 houses and from a further 654 business premises. The increase due primarily to 107 new houses and flats in 1959.

The refuse is transported in one fore-and-aft eighteen cubic yard refuse vehicle, brought into service during the year, and one ten cubic yard side-loader. Each vehicle is manned by a driver and four men. In addition a seven cubic yard refuse vehicle is used for collection of the out districts and special premises. For part of the year a regular seven day collection was maintained for all parts of the district but this could not be maintained for the whole year due to increased bulk of refuse and new housing. Ratepayers are now aware of the obligation on an authority to remove all types of domestic refuse and consequently the calls on the department to remove old mattresses, bedsteads, furniture, pianos and other bulky articles is increasing. These "flittings", as they are called by the collectors, take up time and interfere with the normal collection.

In addition there is tremendous increase in the use of paper for wrapping, display and protection of goods. This all goes to the dustbin, especially during a warm summer, and will increase with the advent of smoke control areas.

(b) Refuse Disposal. 2,475 loads of refuse were disposed of by controlled tipping at Rushcroft during 1959. This tip is rapidly filling up and in the latter part of the year the Council commenced negotiations for a new tipping site at Thornham.

The warm summer brought big problems in respect of nuisance-free tipping but by and large they were overcome. Some fires did develop especially towards the end of the summer but these were quickly controlled and no nuisance was allowed to arise. Regular treatments for rats and insects prevented any complaints on that score.

At the end of the year the Council decided to join with Milnrow Council in the use of a mechanical dozer/shovel for use on the tip. This was a big step forward, both in labour saving and tip control.

(c) Salvage. 58 tons 11 cwts 56 lbs. of waste paper were collected and baled in 1959, realising an income of £356.15s. 0d. This was an increase in weight on 1958 but due to a fall in the price of paper there was a fall in income of £16. 5s. 7d.

The salvage of metal especially loose tins was low, apart from the more valuable metals such as aluminium, lead, copper etc., it being not worthwhile to spend any time on this project. The metal press broke down during the year and is getting beyond

repair. With the present low price for baled tins the replacement of this press is not practicable. One ton, 1 cwt., 73 lbs., realised £17. 15s. 11d.

The following Table shows the weight and value of salvage collected over the past five years.

WASTE PAPER

Year	Weight Collected			Value			Year	Weight Collected			Value		
	T.	C.	LBS.	£	S	D		T.	C.	LBS.	£	S	D
1955	66	4	28	547	5	0	1955	6	0		1	19	0
1956	81	15	56	612	16	2	1956	4	18	56	30	11	4
1957	43	16	84	306	17	3	1957	8	2	1	47	0	1
1958	56	11	56	373	0	7	1958	7	4	63	45	4	7
1959	58	11	56	356	15	0	1959	1	1	73	17	15	11

(d) Dustbins. The provision of dustbins out of the rate fund is a service much appreciated, especially by new householders. During 1959, 430 dustbins were supplied under the scheme including 107 to new houses.

5) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

6) RAG FLOCK PREMISES.

There are no licenced manufacturers in the district, but there is one registered upholsterer to which two visits were made.

7) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Seventeen waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets in 1959 leaving some 136 in use at the end of the year. Application was made to the Ministry for a loan to replace these as soon as possible. The complete elimination of these insanitary fittings is to be expected in the near future.

Twenty-five waste water closets, 13 water closets and 63 gullies and drains were cleared, free of charge, by the Department's workmen. This is a service which not all local authorities give and for which householders in Crompton are grateful. Any complaint receives prompt attention, where possible on the same day.

8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial. Twenty-three smoke observations and twenty visits to boiler plants were made during the year.

Generally speaking the level of industrial smoke emission is not high in spite of the large number of chimneys in the district. The main times of emission of smoke are early in the mornings and possibly when cleaning out, otherwise your inspector spends many fruitless hours watching chimneys which do not offend. The few mills still relying on hand firing are considering their position under the Clean Air Act as they realise that after 1963 the defence of obsolete plant will no longer be tenable.

The Prior Approval Panel met during the year to consider two plans for boiler plant and the chimneys attached thereto. Their recommendations to the Council were agreed to by the Management concerned. In one case the chimney was raised and insulated to prevent possible emission of oil smuts. The exemption certificate issued in 1958 under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act was not renewed as the mill in question closed down under the re-organisation of the cotton industry.

Domestic. During 1959 the detailed survey of the Council's first Smoke Control Area was completed, the report approved and submitted for confirmation to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Order was subsequently confirmed by the Minister to come into operation on the 1st July, 1960. It is believed that this was one of the first areas containing substantial numbers of private housing to be designated for smoke control in this part of the country. Towards the end of the year applications for grant towards adaptation of fireplaces were being approved by a special sub-committee set up by the Council.

Crompton is in a Black Area for purposes of the Clean Air Act and, in common with other authorities, a five-year programme for Smoke Control was submitted to the Ministry in 1959. This calls for over one-third of the district to be the subject of smoke control. It is a well balanced programme including private and council housing, part of the central area of the town and new development. The Minister was also informed that the whole of the district should be smoke free by 1973.

General. The Council are members of the Manchester and District Clean Air Council and continued their participation in the South East Lancashire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. The results obtained from the two gauges for the measurement of Sulphur Dioxide situated in the district are given in Table XI at the end of the report.

9) RODENT CONTROL. Forty-six premises were found to be infested with rats and 22 with mice. All were treated by the Council's Operator using methods approved by the Ministry.

Table XII gives details regarding work under this heading. The direct grant towards the cost of rodent control from the Ministry ceased during the year but this did not cause any lessening of the Council's efforts in this important service.

The usual two sewer treatments were carried out in the Spring and Autumn and the following information sums up this aspect of rodent control.

		<u>March</u>	<u>September</u>
No. of manholes baited	...	117	114
" showing take of pre-bait	...	15	10
" showing complete pre-bait take	...	1	3

These results show a substantial reduction in infestations over 1958 and is probably due to using the "stockinette bag" system of baiting.

10) DISINFESTATION.

During the year 7 council houses and 24 private houses were treated for vermin. One particular case is worthy of mention. A block of terraced houses was found to be seriously affected with woodworm infestation; it proved to be an extremely difficult case to treat due to illness and possible inconvenience to the occupiers.

11) DISINFECTION.

Seventeen houses were disinfected after cases of infectious disease. In addition advice on current disinfection is given in all other cases and free disinfectant issued.

12) SWIMMING BATHS.

The Public Baths, situated in Farrow Street, consist of one main plunge and slipper baths. The capacity of the bath is 60,000 gallons and the continuous system of filtration, chlorination and aeration changes the water every four hours.

All the 18 samples of water submitted were bacteriologically satisfactory and the two samples sent for chemical analysis also proved to be satisfactory.

The Baths Superintendent takes daily samples for chlorine content and p.h. (alkalinity) to ensure that the water is at all times satisfactory for the load on the bath.

13) FACTORIES.

There are 104 factories on the register and a total of 90 inspections were carried out for all purposes under the sections of the Factories Act, 1937 enforceable by the local authority. Four written notices were served in respect of unsuitable sanitary accommodation and in four cases defects were remedied. Table IX gives details of the number and type of factories in Crompton and Table X the number of inspections and action taken during the year.

14) SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

A total of 6,884 visits of inspection were made during 1959. Table VI gives an indication of the scope and nature of these visits and the work of your Inspectors during the year.

15) COMPLAINTS.

Some 354 complaints were officially made to the Department during 1959. All complaints are investigated even those of an anonymous nature and appropriate action taken where required.

16) DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

834 defects and nuisances were discovered and 966 remedied during the year. To ensure these remedies 134 informal and 14 statutory notices were served - Table VII.

17) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In only one case was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings to comply with notices and in this case a Nuisance Order under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was obtained.

(B) HOUSING.

1) INSPECTIONS.

1,365 inspections for defects were made to 661 houses in 1959.

2) REPAIRS.

As a result of the above inspections 116 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered so fit at reasonable expense. After informal action, under the Public Health and Housing Acts, 120 houses were made fit and a further 20 houses after service of formal notice under the Public Health Act, 1936.

3) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

This heading is used instead of "Slum Clearance" as it is thought more fitting in its application to Crompton.

During the year 17 houses were represented to the Health Committee for closing or demolition. Although the Council did decide to commence further building in 1959 the results of this policy will not be felt until 1960, so re-housing again depended on vacancies occurring in existing Council Houses.

It was only possible, therefore, to demolish 26 houses during the year and close a further 5 dwellings.

In all some 54 persons in 17 families were re-housed by the Council.

4) OVERCROWDING.

Nine cases of overcrowding were relieved by re-housing in Council houses and at the end of the year there were some 20 cases on the Housing List. The majority of these latter cases are in need of extra bedroom accommodation.

5) APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

By the end of the year there were 319 applicants on the list showing the demand to be mainly for one bedroom and two bedroom accommodation.

6) NEW HOUSES ERECTED.

In 1959 the Council erected 2 houses and 8 flats. This brings the total of post-war Council dwellings to 445.

Private enterprise built 97 houses, and increase of 19 on 1958 and this brings the total of post war private houses to 336 This information is kindly supplied by the Surveyor.

The total number of houses erected since the survey of 1919 is as follows:-

By the Council (Housing Act, 1919)	...	80
" " " (Housing Act, 1924)	...	206
" " " (Housing Act, 1936)	...	185
" " " Post War Housing	...	<u>445</u>
		916
By Private Enterprise	...	<u>590</u>
Total	...	<u><u>1,506</u></u>

7) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The year saw the introduction of "Standard Grants" under the new House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. Under this Act 38 applications were received and approved by the Council. In addition 20 schemes were submitted for "Discretionary Grant" under the Housing Act, 1949 and approved by the Council.

All the statistics in relation to Housing will be found in Table XIII.

8) RENT ACT, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair. There were 15 applications for certificates but, after following the procedure laid down by the Act, only 9 certificates were issued. In 8 cases satisfactory undertakings were received from landlords. In addition 4 applications for cancellation of the certificates were granted.

9) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses registered under Section 237 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Thirteen inspections were made during the year to see that the premises complied with the Act and the bye-laws made thereunder.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1) FOOD HYGIENE.

A total of 606 inspections were made to all types of food premises except slaughterhouses. Table VI sets out these visits which are made principally under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Following up these visits 19 informal notices were served on Occupiers requiring improvements to be carried out. Table VII summarises these improvements.

There was only one case of food poisoning during the year.

2) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are four registered slaughterhouses in the district and slaughtering was regularly carried on at three of these premises during the year. The bulk of the slaughtering was done on Sundays and your Inspectors again maintained 100% meat inspection by weekend working.

606 cattle (including 207 cows), 721 sheep and 11 pigs were killed and inspected. 31.33% of cattle and 13.04% of cows were found to be affected with diseases other than tuberculosis. This was higher than in 1958 but, as this was nearly all due to minor parasitic conditions, there is no cause for alarm. In the case of Tuberculosis the figure for cows affected of 10.63% is low and shows the success of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's eradication scheme. The total weight of meat and offal condemned was 1 ton 6 cwt. 8 lbs.

One carcase of a cow, found to be affected with Cysticercosis, was subjected to the recommended period of cold storage before release for food.

To enable this work to be done your Inspectors paid a total of 355 visits to the slaughterhouses. In addition there were 151 inspections of butchers and other meat shops.

Table XV shows the full figures for carcasses inspected and the percentages affected with disease.

Table XVI will be seen to show the amount and type of other food condemned as unfit for human consumption. The total weight of such food condemned in 1959 was 6 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs.

3) MILK & DAIRIES.

The number of distributors registered by the local authority is 54. As the district is a specified area the premises registered as dairies are used solely for the storage of milk in bottles and there is consequently little danger of contamination. Twenty-seven visits were made to distributors of milk.

Milk production is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The following table details the distributors and licences issued.

No. of Milk Distributors	...	54
No. of Licences to retail pasteurised Milk	...	25
No. of Licences to retail sterilised Milk	...	72
No. of Licences to retail tuberculin tested Milk	...	26

4) MILK SAMPLING - BRUCELLOSIS.

As a result of the two cases of Undulant Fever in humans, which were notified during the year, investigations were carried out in one herd of cows. Samples of milk were submitted for special bacteriological examination, the result of which showed three cows to be infected with *Brucella Abortus*. These three animals were isolated and their milk subjected to heat treatment. At the end of the year one of the cows had been slaughtered and the other two were "dry". To obtain these results a total of 43 samples of milk were taken at the farm, 14 of which proved unsatisfactory.

5) ICE CREAM.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district, but 68 visits were made to premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. In addition 36 inspections were made to ice cream vehicles.

6) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SAMPLING.

The Food and Drugs Authority for this district is the Lancashire County Council. The County Sanitary Officers, with the co-operation of your local Public Health Inspectors took 65 samples during 1958. Table XVII details this work and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for this information.

A complaint was received of foreign matter in a piece of

bovine oesophagus sold for human consumption. The matter was investigated and referred to the County Authority. A successful prosecution resulted.

7) SHOPS ACT, 1950.

124 visits were made to shops in relation to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences. At two premises improvement to washing facilities were secured and at four premises sanitary accommodation was improved.

TABLE I
VITAL STATISTICS 1939 - 1959.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total deaths registered in the district		Trans- ferable deaths		Net deaths belonging to the district			
		Net						Under 1 year		At all ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Non-residents registered in the district	Residents not registered in the district	Number	Rate per 1,000 net births	Number	Rate
1939	'13,140	173	13.1	124	9.5	2	71	11	63	193	14.7
	"13,150										
1940	12,470	157	12.5	128	10.3	5	96	9	56	219	17.5
1941	12,300	167	13.5	98	7.9	1	88	10	59	185	15.0
1942	11,910	198	16.6	86	7.2	-	73	11	55	159	13.3
1943	11,720	199	16.9	92	7.8	2	73	10	50	163	13.9
1944	11,850	231	18.4	101	8.5	2	68	10	43	167	14.0
1945	11,840	181	15.2	115	9.7	3	80	11	60	192	16.2
1946	12,420	229	19.4	97	7.8	4	69	12	52	162	13.0
1947	12,530	281	22.4	103	8.3	2	68	9	32	169	13.4
1948	12,620	202	16.0	105	8.3	3	77	12	59	182	14.4
1949	12,610	209	16.6	114	9.04	3	72	12	48	186	14.0
1950	12,560	185	14.7	113	9.00	6	88	4	22	201	16.0
1951	12,560	166	13.2	147	11.7	3	60	5	30	207	16.5
1952	12,630	148	11.7	110	8.7	1	76	3	20	185	14.6
1953	12,590	170	13.5	109	8.7	1	39	8	47	147	11.7
1954	12,580	158	13.2	118	9.4	6	42	11	70	160	12.6
1955	12,530	168	14.1	107	8.5	1	47	7	42	155	12.2
1956	12,560	172	14.4	113	9.0	3	66	2	12	176	15.1
1957	12,560	172	14.2	116	9.2	5	55	2	12	166	14.3
1958	12,520	176	14.6	120	9.6	6	55	4	23	169	14.4
1959	12,690	178	14.6	107	8.4	3	68	4	22	172	14.6

'Birth Rate

"Death Rate

TABLE II

CAUSES OF DEATH AT AGES DURING THE YEAR 1959.

Cause of death	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and upwards	Males	Females	Total
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
2 Tuberculosis, Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Syphilitic Disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6 Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8 Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	6	1	7
11 " " Lung, Bronchus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	4
12 " " Breast	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
13 " " Uterus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	6
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 Diabetes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
17 Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	25	13	17	30
18 Coronary Disease, Angina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	16	7	23
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	3	7
20 Other Heart Disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	23	16	9	25
21 Other Circulatory Disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	5	8
22 Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	2	13
23 Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	5	7
24 Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8	1	8
25 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27 Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31 Congenital Malformations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	7	11
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
34 All Other Accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3
35 Suicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
36 Homicide and Operations of War	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	43	119	105	67	172

TABLE III

QUINQUENNIAL BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Respirat- ory T.B. Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Mean of 5 years				
1934 - 1938	11.1	14.1	0.50	63
1935 - 1939	11.5	14.5	0.49	61
1936 - 1940	11.7	15.0	0.44	62
1937 - 1941	12.2	15.0	0.44	65
1938 - 1942	13.0	14.6	0.37	62
1939 - 1943	14.5	14.8	0.42	56
1940 - 1944	15.7	14.7	0.39	52
1941 - 1945	16.3	14.4	0.38	53
1942 - 1946	17.3	14.0	0.34	52
1943 - 1947	18.4	14.1	0.31	47
1944 - 1948	18.3	14.2	0.29	48
1945 - 1949	17.8	14.4	0.26	48
1946 - 1950	17.6	14.3	0.25	42
1947 - 1951	16.6	14.9	0.25	38
1948 - 1952	14.4	15.1	0.29	36
1949 - 1953	13.9	14.6	0.19	33
1950 - 1954	13.3	14.3	0.16	38
1951 - 1955	13.1	13.5	0.14	42
1952 - 1956	13.4	13.2	0.13	38
1953 - 1957	13.9	13.2	0.08	37
1954 - 1958	14.0	13.7	0.08	32
Year:-				
1958	14.6	14.4	0.08	23
1959	14.6	14.6	0.16	22
Increase or decrease in 1959 on:-				
Mean of 5 years 1954 - 1958	+0.6	+0.9	+0.08	-10
Previous year	-	+0.2	+0.08	- 1

	Annual Rate per 1,000 Living		Infant Mortality Rate
	Births	Deaths	
England and Wales, 1959	16.5	11.6	22.0
Crompton	14.6	14.6	22.5

TABLE IV
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified													Cases removed to hospital	Deaths in hospital
	At all ages	At ages - years													
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards		
Scarlet Fever	34	-	1	3	3	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Measles	116	3	28	27	16	13	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	12	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	3	10	2
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	172	3	32	31	20	23	50	-	1	3	-	5	4	21	9

TABLE V

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1959

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals	8	4	-	1	2	-	-	-
	12		1		2		-	

TABLE VI
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

<u>Dwellinghouses inspected for defects -</u>	
Public Health Acts	653
Housing Acts	510
<u>Other Housing Act Visits -</u>	
Certificates of disrepair	34
Housing survey	202
Overcrowding	6
<u>Other Public Health Act Visits -</u>	
Drain inspections and tests	724
Conversion of san. accom.	35
Sewers	17
Pail closets	50
Water supply	73
Insect infestations	98
Dirty houses	17
Animal nuisances	5
Accumulations	79
Flooding, etc.	5
Offensive odours	44
Piggeries	29
Moveable dwellings	18
Offices and workplaces	12
Streets and passages	1
Schools	10
Common lodging houses	13
Public conveniences	3
Water courses	5
Miscellaneous	14
Farms	118
Public baths	13
Interviews with owners and contractors	64
Infectious diseases and food poisonings	91
Disinfections	10
<u>Factories Acts -</u>	
Factories with mechanical power	79
Factories without mechanical power	10
<u>Shops -</u>	
Health provisions	119
Hours of closing, etc.	5

Carried forward 3,166
- 31 -

TABLE VI Cont'd.

Brought forward 3,166

Food Premises -

General grocers	60
Greengrocers	75
Fishmongers	6
Butchers and cooked meats	150
Meat products manufacturers	1
Bakehouses	49
Confectioners shops	2
Fried fish shops	8
Licensed premises	12
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	18
Canteens and school kitchens	5
Hawkers	3
Market food stalls	127
Warehouses	10
Ice cream - sale	13
Ice cream - vehicles	36
Milk distributors	27
Slaughterhouses	355
Other food inspections	4

Sampling

37

Atmospheric Pollution -

Smoke observations	23
Grit and dust nuisances	1
Visits to boiler plant	20
Houses - Smoke control	464

Rodent Control -

Dwellinghouses	261
Other premises	60
Tips, streams, etc.	64
Sewers	39

Refuse Collection and Disposal -

Depot	336
Tips	401
Dustbins, etc.	763

Market -

General	100
Stalls	5
Fair	19

Metal brokers

7

Miscellaneous

157

Nuisances or defects discovered
Nuisances or defects remedied
Preliminary notices served
Statutory notices served

834
966
134
14

6,884

TABLE VII
SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Nature of Defects

Roofs, gutters, downspouts, etc.	89
External walls, pointing, etc.	13
Defective fireplaces and smokey chimneys	5
Windows and frames	30
Doors and frames	17
Floors	14
Internal walls and ceilings	55
Drains cleansed or repaired	244
Yard paving and gates	7
Closet accommodation	41
Staircases	3
Accumulations	2
Bursting water pipes, etc.	20
Dirty houses	2
Waste pipes repaired	3
Sinks renewed	1
No name of landlord in rent book	4
Nuisance from animals	2

Factories Act, 1937

Sanitary accommodation	4
------------------------	---

Food & Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Constant supply of hot water	13
Floors repaired	5
Cleanliness and re-decoration	6
Protective clothing	1
Sanitary accommodation	5
Provision of wash hand basin	9
Sinks, etc.	5
Tables, etc. repaired	3
Bins provided	5
Repairs to structure (external)	2
Doors, ceilings, etc.	4
Notices "Wash hands"	10
Towel, soap, etc.	7
Protection of food	4
Accumulations	2

Shops Act, 1950

Washing facilities	2
Sanitary conveniences	4
Defective dustbins (replacement by local authority)	323 *

* In addition 107 bins were provided for new houses.

966

TABLE VIII

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

Houses and farms	4690
Factories, workshops, lock-up shops, etc.	833
Houses without back doors	82
Houses back-to-back	46
Pail closets	100
Water closets	5384
Waste water closets	136
Ashbins	4899
Privies (not privy middens)	5
Septic tanks	7

TABLE IX

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 10/ premises which come under this designation

Bakers	18
Boot, shoe and clog repairers	6
Brickworks	1
Cotton spinning (working)	19
Carbon works	1
Electric lamp works	2
Ironfounders etc.	2
Joiners and builders	8
Laundries	2
Machinists	5
Motor repair garages	5
Printers	3
Rope and twine works	2
Sand mill	1
Skip and packing case makers	4
Stockinette maker	1
Ladies and gents tailors	2
Tinplate workers and welders	6
Vehicle builders	1
Slaughterhouses	3
Others	12

90 inspections were made during the year.

TABLE X
FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948
INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
PART I

Premises	Number on Register	Number of inspections	Number of written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	8	10	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	95	79	5	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	1	1	-	-
Totals	104	90	5	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	4	-	-	-

OUT WORK - PART II

SECTIONS 110 AND 111

TABLE XI

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as mgms SO_2 /day/100 $\text{cm}^2 \text{PbO}_2$

YEAR	CROFT BANK ROCHDALE ROAD	HOME FARM GEORGE STREET
<u>SUMMER</u>		
1952	0.79	1.18
1953	1.06	1.92
1954	0.97	1.66 x
1955	1.15	1.97
1956	1.14	x
1957	0.96	1.71
1958	0.99	1.82
<u>1959</u>	<u>0.98</u>	<u>1.74</u>
<u>WINTER</u>		
1951/52	2.08	2.42
1952/53	2.07	2.22
1953/54	2.63	3.38
1954/55	2.27	2.92
1955/56	2.32	3.04
1956/57	2.03	x
1957/58	2.10	3.25
<u>1958/59</u>	<u>2.38</u>	<u>3.39</u>

x Apparatus damaged

TABLE XII
RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Dwelling houses	All Other	Agricultural
No. of properties in district	4,344	523	53
No. of properties inspected	443	451	104
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	503	489	128
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-			
Rats - major	-	-	-
minor	31	15	-
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	14	8	-
No. of infested properties treated	45	23	-
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	43	23	-

TABLE XIII

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year:- 107

1. By the local authority 10

2. By other bodies or persons 97

With State assistance under the Housing Acts

1. By the local authority 10

2. By other bodies or persons -

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected
for housing defects 661

Number of inspections made for the purpose 1365

2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation
and not capable at reasonable expense of
being rendered fit:

Number found during the year 39

Number at end of year 227

3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the
year to be not in all respects reasonably
fit for human habitation but capable of
being rendered fit 114

Clearance areas:-

1. Number of dwellinghouses demolished during year

Unfit houses -

Other houses -

2. Number of persons displaced -

TABLE XIII Cont'd.

Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

1. Houses demolished or closed during year:-

Housing Act, 1957

Demolished as a result of formal or
informal procedure (Section 17)

Closed as a result of closing orders
under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)

Number of	
Houses	Persons Displaced
26	45
5	9

Repairs during the year:

No. of houses

Unfit houses rendered fit as a result of
informal action by the local authority under
Housing or Public Health Acts

120

Public Health Acts - action after service of
formal notice - houses in which defects
were remedied:

By owners

20

By local authority in default of owners

-

Housing Act, 1957.- Overcrowding

New cases of overcrowding

8

Cases of overcrowding relieved

9

Number of persons concerned in such cases

44

TABLE XIII Cont'd.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Action during year:

- a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority
- b) Approved by local authority
- c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry
- d) Finally approved by Ministry
- e) Work completed
- f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above

Housing Act, 1949		House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959	
Discretionary grants		Standard grants	
No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or bldgs. affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or bldgs. affected
20	20	38	38
17	17	34	34
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
14	14	9	9
-	-	-	-

TABLE XIV

FOOD PREMISES

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and confections	19
Fish salesmen	2
Fried fish shops	15
Meat shops	17
Greengrocers	17
Grocers and provision dealers	59
Tripe shops	2
Sweets and soft drinks	11
Public houses, restaurants, canteens and snack bars	41
Total	<u>183</u>

Number of Food Premises registered under Section
16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Sweets and soft drinks	8	18
Confectioners	8	51
Grocers and provision dealers	22	50
Butchers	<u>12</u>	<u>151</u>
	<u>50</u>	<u>270</u>

Number of Hawker's Food Storage Premises, registered
under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council
(General Powers) Act 1951.

	<u>Number registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Greengrocers	5	3
Meat salesmen	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

TABLE XV
NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	399	207	-	721	11
Number inspected	399	207	-	721	11
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	125	27	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	31.33	13.04	-	-	9.09
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	22	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.76	10.63	-	-	9.09
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	1	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcase meat and organs condemned -

1 ton 6 cwts. 8 lbs.

TABLE XVI
OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

<u>Nature of Food</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>lbs.</u>
Tinned meat	404
" fruit	110
" vegetables	43
" soup	5
" fish	6
Miscellaneous tinned food	18
Fresh fish	42
Frozen food	79
Total	<u>707</u>

TABLE XVII
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
Samples obtained for Analysis

48 Milk	2 Sweets
1 Aspirin tablets	1 Oatmeal
2 Borax B.P.	1 Table jelly
2 Flour	2 Dried fruit
1 Piece of bovine oesophagus	1 Christmas pudding
1 Fruit, canned	1 Bread sauce
1 Parrish's chemical food	1 Mixed peel

Samples not found to be genuine

<u>Type</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Flour	Creta praeparata only 210 mgms. per 100 gms. flour. Flour (Composition) Regulations, 1956, require 235-390 mgms. creta praeparata per 100 gms. flour.	Millers informed.
Flour	Creta praeparata 415 mgms. per 100 mgms. flour. Flour (Composition) Regulations, 1956, require 235-390 mgms. Creta praeparata per 100 gms. flour.	No action.
Piece of Bovine Oesophagus	Contained coarsely divided and partly digested cereal and grass fragments weighing in all 4.5 gms.	Legal proceedings instituted. £20 fine and £7 costs.

